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Illustrated by the 8,000,000 bales of cotton produced; the variety and excellence of the crops; the output of iron, oil and coal—all point to a condition, in which if safety does not reside, there is no safety elsewhere in the world.

## OBNOXIOUS LEGISLATION.

The alacrity with which congress at its present session has taken up the election bill, and the actual spirit apparent in the President's message, leave no room for doubt that the lesson conveyed in the November elections is unheeded. No candid mind will fail to see that the spirit of malice dominates the utterance of the one and quite as plainly guides action in the other.

The force bill is a cowardly attack upon the South, and the methods proposed in it are not only an insult to patriotic citizens in all sections, but is in direct opposition to the principles of true Republicanism.

The administration party in its efforts after centralization ignore the wishes of the people, whose ancestors struck a blow at kingly tyranny and won a victory for their children in this land of freedom, whether their homes are in Maine or Texas, or North or South, or East or West, and holding in every section as their sacred heritage the rights thus dearly bought.

To attempt to engraft upon a representative government the ideas of monarchism, if not autocratic government, is folly, and to believe that because press-censorship and other practices at variance with the idea of any government for the people have been allowed to creep in, that therefore there is no limit to encroachment upon hard won liberty is absurd. The McKinley bill has met its disapproval from the people and two years hence its advocate will hear its death warrant in tones not to be mistaken. The handwriting is upon the wall, and not one Daniel, but many, are waiting to interpret it.

Nostrum note of warning has yet been heard than the speech of Mr. Gray in the senate in opposition to the election bill. He grew particularly bitter as he touched upon the creation of an officer of supervision, whose business it should be to enter homes and ignore time-honored sanctities within its precincts a knowledge of the name, politics and nationality of its male inmates—a spring out which the speaker justly characterized as a measure more infamous than any which roused our ancestry to rebel against British tyranny. Senator Gray closed his remarks upon the demagogic clause with the wish that when this supervisor knocked at his door he might be there to meet him.

The senator's remarks brought Mr. Spooner to his feet to assert that the obnoxious clause had been stricken out. It was found to be in the bill as reported, and it was then moved to return the bill to the committee to be put in shape.

However much it may be pruned, it would have to be so completely emasculated as to be deprived of vitality before it could be made acceptable to a people whose fathers ingrained in their first public declaration the right of personal liberty and the sacredness of home. To use the knife to this extent would render passage of such a bill nonsensical if not farcical legislation.

## THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Wisdom and folly get strangely mixed up at times in men's conduct and speech. Goldsmith wrote like a philosopher and babble like a fool. A distinguished political leader beyond the Atlantic is to all outward appearances playing the role of an egregious blunderer and marplot, and President Harrison, unchastised by his recent drubbing at the polls, is doing no better.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that the National Farmers' Alliance, in session at Ocala, Fla., should get the good and the bad, the wise and the unwise, a trifle mixed. When it raised its voice in condemnation of the force bill it did a wise thing. It arrayed the farmers and producer classes of the country once more against the iniquitous measure. It reiterated the verdict of the people as manifested in thunder tones at the polls, against federal interference in popular elections. It gave Benjamin Harrison and his revolutionary friends plain warning of what is in store for them should they persist in their mad career of political bunco-steering. That was very becoming and patriotic. It was no more than might have been expected from the representatives of those who wrecked the Republican party November 4.

The Alliance has in the past acted rashly, and made some unwise demands, in spite of the fact that its purposes are worthy and meritorious. It will probably do so again, unless it abandons a portion of its platform principles declared long ago. The evident disposition towards the organization of a third party is itself an unfavorable indication. It is proof that the Alliance is falling into the hands of politicians, and we all know what that means. Its declared purpose and foundation principle is and was abstention from party politics. To now go into the side-show business and set up a miscellaneous lot of duncy and cast-off political tria-bras with no other or better result than to furnish opportunities and places for the schemers and demagogues would be suicidal. It has its greatest victory by avoiding politics, and can only preserve its usefulness by continuing that wise policy.

The paramount object of the Alliance at present is the rooting out of the seeds of sectionalism, and the restoration of fraternal feelings between North and South, or more particularly, perhaps, between the West and South. It has already done much in that direction, and has much more to do. How is that work

of beneficence to make head against the fell spirit of party rancor sure to develop with the creation of a third party? Sectionalism owes its continued existence entirely to party rancor and the machinations of politicians. It feeds and fattens on such abominable viands. Remove them, and the Alliance has been doing, and sectionalism will starve to death. That is the duty of the Alliance, and not the entering into a chase for office, and a scramble for political spoils. Let it remember the fate of the Prohibition third party.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate Gray Concludes His Argument Against the Election Bill.

McKinley Reports a Bill for Debate on Tobacco in Stock, This Says "It's All Right" and the House Passes It.

## LI CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Jones of Arkansas offered a resolution calling on the attorney general for information as to the supervisors of elector appointed for the first and second congressional districts of Arkansas for the congressional election of November 4 last, sums of money paid out or called for in connection with the election, with proceedings that have taken place since the election, etc.

Mr. Voorhees set up against the testimony of that special Indiana agent the testimony of Gen. Miles.

The discussion was continued on the joint resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Morgan appropriating \$5000 for the investigation of the outbreak. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Hoar moved to proceed to the consideration of the election bill, but on suggestion that Mr. Gray was temporarily absent withdrew it, and then asked the unanimous consent to have a time fixed (Friday next at 3 p. m.) for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Gray meanwhile came into the chamber, and the bill having been taken up, he yielded to Mr. Hoar, who moved against the proposition to fix a time for taking the vote and against the consideration of the bill at the time when financial ruin threatened the country. He thought time should be given to the consideration of means to relieve the stringency of the money market rather than in consideration of election bill.

Mr. Hoar replied defending strenuously his position.

Mr. Gray then concluded his argument against the bill, and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Taylor, from the judiciary committee, reported back the Enloe resolution for the arrest of George Minot, one of the doorkeepers, for attempting to prevent Enloe's exit from the house during the call of the house in August last. The committee reports that the case calls for no action on the part of the house, and the resolution was laid on the table without action.

Mr. McKinley reported from the ways and means committee and the house passed a bill providing for a rebate on tobacco in stock equal to the reduction made in the internal revenue tax bill of the last tariff bill. Mr. McKinley said the bill was similar to the provision of the tariff bill, section 30, which had been omitted in enrolling of that measure, and on the declaration by Mills of Texas that it was "all right" no objection was made to its passage. Adjourned.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of the Meeting Held at New Orleans Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the National board of trade today, with representatives from the principal cities of the United States, and immediately after the election of Fraley as president, vice-presidents were elected.

The annual report of the executive council was presented and read.

The board then took a recess until 3 p. m.

When the session was resumed it was announced that the executive council had selected George M. Howe of Chicago to preside during the remainder of the session in this city.

The report of the committee on representation and extension was read by Chairman Price. It is mainly a historical review of the board's progress during the past year, and says that there are now 177 commercial organizations, comprising 234,000 members, closely with a recommendation that the board should be first in the field of gathering statistics on all questions affecting commerce and industry, which are now collected by the national government.

Mr. Price also read a brief report of the committee on the credit system, recommending the revision of the United States consular reports on the subject.

The reports of the committee on "uniform commercial legislation in states" and on "trusts" were laid over in the absence of their respective chairmen.

The proposed amendments to the constitution relative to the membership, representing terms of delegates and annual dues and executive committee, were adopted.

The amendment to the constitution of making Washington the annual meeting place was defeated.

By the same amendments local associations are entitled to one delegate for fifty members, two for 100 members and three for 200 members, and one for each additional 200 members above 200, their annual dues to be \$2 for associations of 100 members or less, and \$5 for each fifty members or part thereof. In case of 100 members the executive committee shall be composed of five members of the executive council, two from the same organization, and two from the same state, and shall carry out the action taken by the board in matters of state and national legislation.

The subject of extension and representation was recommitted to that committee, which was continued for a year, at the suggestion of McLaren of Milwaukee, whose suggestion that a minor board be made of corresponding members was adopted.

The adoption of the Chicago board of trade decision concerning the interstate commerce act was urged by Dorsman of Chicago and others, and was opposed by Gov. Stanford of St. Louis, who advocated the repeal of the interstate commerce act. Finally matters went over without action and the board adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## WE DEMAND.

Report of the National Farmers' Alliance Committee on Legislation.

Sub-Treasury, Increased Circulation, No Dealing in Futures, Free Collage, No Alien Land Ownership.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 8.—The National Farmers' Alliance assembled again this morning at 8:30. After routine work, a few speeches giving newspaper correspondence a drubbing because they have secured information of the proceedings beyond that given out by the press committee, the convention listened to the report of the committee on legislation. This report as to the financial policy contained the following amended demands: First, we demand the abolition of national banks. We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasury of deposits in the several states which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 percent per annum on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

2. We demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent dealing in futures on all agricultural and mechanical products, and a change in the present system of procedure in trials, such as shall secure the prompt trial of offenders and the imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the laws.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress and demand in lieu thereof free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting a lien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in future as not to build one industry at the expense of another. We further demand the removal of the existing heavy tariff from the necessities of life, and that the people of our land must have. We further demand a just and equal system of graduated tax incomes. We believe that the money of our country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just state and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing in the management of our ship of such means of communication and transportation.

A spirited debate followed the introduction of the report.

## TEXAS BANKS.

Information Furnished by Report of the Comptroller of Currency.

While Making a Ship-Hunt for the Speaker and Keeping Quiet in Regard to the Senatorship.

HARRISON'S BACKFIRE STIFFENED.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Congress is with us again and its aims for the next three months are to be visited upon the country. The Republicans have started out with a vigorous policy backed up by the message of the president, who seems to have had his backbone stiffened since congress adjourned. He stands up boldly to the principles of his party and his message breathes a spirit of dictum which has surprised even the most forbidding leaders of the party. Harrison hitherto has been only a mouth-piece. He has been seldom consulted about any important contemplated step. As a figure head he has been a phenomenal success, and he is still, but his message and its tenor has surprised many Republicans who did not expect to find in the president's executive. Harrison has given it out that he will not decrease the narrow majority in the house by taking them from any Republican member for appointment to a federal office. The roll call of the house on the opening day of the session showed that 114 Republicans were present, or fifty-two less than a quorum of the majority.

The report of the president has further asserted that he will not give any Republican representative an office at the end of the session who has not remained at his post of duty in the house during the entire short session. The comparatively small number of members now in the city seem to indicate that those who predicted that the Republicans would have a hard time to keep a quorum of their own here through the sessions were correct. There are few men in the house who have incomes for which they are not obliged to work, and while serving in congress most of these men have more or less seriously neglected their regular business or profession. Those of them who were defeated in the recent elections will naturally be disposed to begin taking up the loose ends of their private affairs as soon as possible so that their incomes will not be too heavily scaled down when their congressional salaries cease on the fourth of March next. It will take pretty strong pressure to keep these members in Washington with much regularity this winter, and doubtless not a few of them will think it not worth while to come here at all. That this should be the case will not show a very high sense of duty nor honor on the part of the defeated members, but the country will not suffer by their dereliction, if the Republican majority in the house is thereby prevented from rushing through some of the unwise legislation which their programme calls for.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

There is still a hunt going on for the speakership of the next house. There are candidates galore, and every section of the country would present one or more names for consideration. First on the list, Texas, looms up with Mr. Mills,

whose services to his party in the recent campaign can scarcely be overestimated. He has a large following and is in the contest to win. Many say that his candidacy is calculated to bring him into prominence for the senate when Judge Reagan's term expires. This may or may not be, and the only man who can affirm or deny the assertion is Mr. Mills. From what I learn, it is a safe prediction to say that Mills is making a personal and dignified canvass for the speakership. He feels, and justly so, that his services to his party have been of value. He has given it out that he does not wish to remain in congress after his next term. To reward his long and faithful service in the next congress with his elevation to the speakership, would be a fitting tribute to his worth and conspicuous services. Although Senator Reagan's term does not expire until 1893, there is considerable interest manifested in Texas and elsewhere regarding his successor. Senator Reagan is now in his seventy-third year, and this fact may have some effect upon his chances, but he has many strong and influential friends in Texas who would not oppose his re-election on that account. Of course there are many possibilities between now and '93, and senatorial lightning may strike Mills or some other prominent Texan. The event is too far ahead to predict with any degree of certainty who will be the next Texas senator. So far as Mr. Mills is concerned, the opinion prevails that he will put all his energy into his speakership canvass, and if he should be honored with the prize, it will then be time enough to talk about any future honors that may await him.

BETTER THAN THE CENSUS REPORT.

The report of the comptroller of the currency covering the operations of his bureau from October 31, 1890, to October 31, 1891, has just been issued. Within the year 337 banks were organized with an aggregate capital of \$36,251,000, of which number Texas furnished sixty-three, with a capital of \$5,950,000, or about one-sixth of the aggregated capitalization of all other banks for the year. The report says: In the comptroller's report for 1890 a similar table was given showing an increase of \$11 banks given in thirty-eight different states and territories. The increasing popularity of the system will be apparent when it is observed that during the present report-year 307 new associations have joined the system, and that these are distributed among forty-one states and territories. Texas with sixteen new banks, as the report heads the list, followed in the order named by Pennsylvania, Missouri, Nebraska and Washington. It is worthy of note that these states were the first five on the list in the report of last year, and in the same order, except that Missouri has advanced from fifth to third place.

In this connection it is proper to call attention to the important accessions to the system in St. Louis and other Western reserve cities by the conversion of several conspicuous state banks and the original organization of others with ample capital. The recent rapid increase in the number of associations located in the Southwest and Northwest has done much to bring about these changes, and no doubt similar influences have caused Minnesota and St. Paul to take their places upon the list of reserve cities. The city of Brooklyn has also been placed in this category.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, the amount of drafts drawn by all Texas banks on the federal reserve cities, was as follows: On New York, \$123,795,547; on Chicago, \$3,791,173; on St. Louis, \$32,867,862; on other reserve cities, \$17,085,223; on all other banks, \$11,361,185, or a grand total of \$295,151,750.

## BUSINESS.

## DECATUR FAILURE.

Special to the Gazette.

DECATUR, Tex., Dec. 8.—C. C. Jones & Co., a prominent dry goods firm of this place, executed to-day a deed of trust on their entire stock of goods to Dr. A. B. Conley, trustee, to secure the following amounts to the following creditors: First National bank of Decatur, Tex., \$3000; H. F. Jones, \$1500; Mrs. W. H. Brown, \$500; A. W. Roberts, \$2500; Carwell & Fuller, \$1000; Julian Taffier, \$500; and C. H. Devlin, \$350. Their assets amount to about \$15,000 and liabilities about \$18,000.

SAN ANTONIO FAILURES.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 8.—Two failures of considerable dimensions were announced here to-day. A. Brunsvick & Son, retail dry goods, made a general assignment with preference to the bank without stating their liabilities and assets.

Koenigheim, a pawnbroker, filed a deed of trust on his business for \$14,800.

ARKANSAS CHANGE.

Special to the Gazette.

LENO, Tex., Dec. 8.—William Simpson, one of the most prominent merchants of this part of the state, has sold his entire stock of general merchandise, valued at about \$12,000, to White & Allen of Leno, with preference to the bank gains by securing this live, progressive firm.

ASSIGNMENT AT LONGVIEW.

Special to the Gazette.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Dec. 8.—J. W. Reedham, dealer in general merchandise, and also running a sawmill, made an assignment to preferred creditors. Assets, \$5000; liabilities not known, but will reach a high figure.

REPORT OF BANKS & CO.'S FAILURES.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—Reports still continue to come in of new failures and those who have lost more or less heavily in the collapse of Delamater & Co.'s bank, and a banker of the city saw that a cautious estimate of the total liabilities would not be less than \$500,000. It may reach \$800,000. Of course nothing positive is known about the firm as yet, but the most sanguine do not hope for more than 50 cents on the dollar. The whole city is restless and excited. The merchants, even those who have not lost directly, say the damage to their trade will be considerable, as so many private individuals had deposits in the bank.

DEATHS IN HATTEN'S MATRIMONY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Robert S. Roberts, Edward Roberts and Nathan B. Roberts, composing the firm of Roberts, Cushman & Co., dealers in and importers of hatters' materials, made an assignment to-day. The firm was rated at over \$1,000,000, and their credit was the highest in the city.

Mr. Roberts could not give any estimate as to the condition of the firm beyond a general statement that the figures were about half a million. Roberts was sure all creditors would be paid in full.

A member of the firm said to a reporter: The failure was due to the fact that the Philadelphia firm of Price, Sherman & Co. was under heavy financial obligations to them. It was reported that the New York house had been virtually carrying the Philadelphia concern until it had been found impossible to do so longer, hence the suspension. It was affirmed that Roberts, Cushman & Co. was in good condition and that the failure would not have occurred had it not been for Price, Sherman & Co.

## REALTY AND BUILDING.

The Good Effect of Securing the Grand Hotel Apartment.

A Plan of Campaign for Making Fort Worth the Great City of Texas—The Paper Mill.

The tonic effect on real estate exerted by the securing of the grand hotel was apparent yesterday. It is felt that values on Main and Houston street property have been more firmly fixed than ever by the success of the hotel undertaking, and as a consequence there was considerable talk of dealing in lots on the two streets. To cover eight vacant lots